APRIL 14, 1774. THE NUMBER 1175.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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TREASURY OFFICE, *April* 10, 1774.

THE ſeveral *Inſpectors* and *all other Perſons whatever*, who are in Arrear to the Treaſury, are deſired to diſcharge their reſpective Balances in the Courſe of this preſent Court *without Fail*, as no Indulgences can be given.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

BOSTON, *March* 17.

LAST Monday arrived here Mr. WILLIAM GODDARD, Printer in Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The Cauſe of that Gentleman's Tour is intereſting to all the Colonies, and we are happy to find that all of them through which he has come are thoroughly engaged in it. Mr. Goddard has long been noted as the Proprietor and Employer of a very FREE PRESS, and ſome four or five Years ago he began to feel himſelf diſtinguiſhed on that Account, till at length the Exactions of the King's Poſt Rider became ſo enormous that they amounted to an entire Prohibition of the Continuance of his Buſineſs in the City of Philadelphia*. Maryland, a great Part of Virginia, Pennſylvania, and the Jerſies, through which his Paper had circulated, became inflamed at the Inſult; eſpecially when it was known that Mr. Goddard had complained to the Poſtmaſter, the ſole Arbiter in this Caſe, and could not obtain the Shadow of a Redreſs. Nearly the whole Town of Baltimore, the firſt Merchants and Gentlemen in Philadelphia, aſſiſted Mr. Goddard in eſtabliſhing a Rider between thoſe two Capitals, and have recommended the Plan to all the Colonies. Mr. Goddard has received the greateſt Encouragement from every Colony through which he has paſſed, and all declare their Readineſs to come into the Meaſure, provided it is adopted here. To be ſatisfied in this Point a very reſpectable Meeting of the principal Gentlemen of the Town was called, at which an unanimous Reſolution was come into to ſecond our worthy Brethren in the ſouthern Colonies, to the utmoſt of our Power. Subſcriptions will be immediately opened, and every Meaſure taken to demonſtrate that in ſo glorious a Motion, for the Recovery of American Liberty, Boſton will by no Means fall ſhort of the moſt ſanguine Expectations of her honeſt Countrymen.

Mr. Hutchinſon's Declaration, that his Majeſty (he ſhould have ſaid Miniſtry) highly diſapproves of PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES of CORRESPONDENCE, with the Steps above mentioned, and many others, to be related in due Seaſon, are ſufficient Indications of the Mind of Adminiſtration reſpecting a free Communication of Sentiment throughout theſe much injured Communities. A Junction of the Whole is dreaded; and, Thanks to Heaven, the Meaſures taken to prevent ſerve only to haſten it, beyond Conception.

How unworthy of the Wiſdom and Spirit of Americans would it be to bear any longer with the Inſolence of a Tool who ſhould impudently tell an Aſſerter of the Rights of his Country that he could not expect the Favours of Government, in carrying his Papers, while he was ſo free in defaming its Meaſures? How naturally muſt ſuch *Hauteur* exaſperate a People who conſider the POST OFFICE, in its preſent Condition, as a dangerous Uſurpation, as the boaſted Precedent of all the Innovations with which an abandoned Adminiſtration have preſumed to vex the Colonies, as the ſtated Courſe of Intelligence and Information on which our very Exiſtence as a free People depends, and on which the Enemy of our Rights can lay his Hand whenever he pleaſes? And, in Conſequence, how cheerfully will every Well-wiſher to his Country lay Hold on the preſent Opportunity to recover a Right of Importance conceivable by few, ſimply conſidered, by hardly any One in its Conſequences. One of theſe tremendous Conſequences is "the Creation of new Offices, with new Fees, without Conſent of our Parliaments," and open Violation of Magna Charta, *e. g.* Hugh Finlay, Eſq; Surveyor of the Poſt Roads, with a Hundred *Etcæteras*.

* The Sum of 52l. Pennſylvania Currency per Annum was demanded at the Poſt Office for the Carriage of about 350 Newſpapers, 130 Miles, payable in weekly Payments, as the Papers were delivered to the Poſts.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at New York, *to his Friend in this Town, February* 28.

"Your Steadineſs and Activity in the glorious Cauſe of Liberty has induced me to addreſs you, without any Apology, upon a very intereſting Matter, in which the Cauſe of American Freedom is deeply concerned, I mean the POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT, upon which every other unconſtitutional Act has been grounded, as our tame Submiſſion to it has conſtantly been urged, by the Enemies of our Country, as a Precedent againſt us; and as I am fully convinced of the Propriety and Eligibility of oppoſing it at preſent, and we cannot fail of Succeſs if the Oppoſition be made with a manly Firmneſs, I am determined to give the Bearer, Mr. Goddard, every Aid in my Power towards the Execution of his Plan, which is ſo well calculated to ſerve the Cauſe of Liberty, and relieve my Country from ſuch an arbitrary and unconſtitutional Act of the Britiſh Legiſlature.

"I muſt therefore earneſtly requeſt that you will, provided your Sentiment ſhould coincide with mine, uſe all your Influence in the Town of Boſton, and give him every Aſſiſtance in your Power, to forward ſo great and neceſſary an Undertaking; and ſhould we ſucceed in this Attempt of aboliſhing the POST OFFICE (of which I have not the leaſt Shadow of a Doubt) I am convinced it will put an entire Stop to their laying any farther unconſtitutional Burthens upon us, eſpecially when they find that we are determined to make Repriſals upon every ſuch Occaſion, and that they will be reduced to the unfortunate Situation of the Dog in the Fable, who by greedily graſping at the Shadow loſt the Subſtance. As I am much indiſpoſed at preſent, I cannot enlarge upon the Subject; nor do I think any Arguments neceſſary to convince you of the Propriety of the Meaſure, or to induce you, who have ſo conſtantly exerted yourſelf in the Couſe of Liberty, to afford it your Sanction and Support."

Extract of a Letter from Nantucket, *March* 9.

"About eight o'Clock this Morning we had the moſt violent Guſt of Wind that perhaps was ever known here, which laſted but about a Minute; it ſeemed to come in a narrow Vein, and in its Progreſs blew down our Lighthouſe and totally deſtroyed it, beſides ſeveral Barns, Shops, &c. I do not hear of any Perſons receiving much hurt, or much Damage done, except the Loſs of the Lighthouſe, which in every Reſpect is conſiderable; and I wiſh this Loſs may be as ſpeedily publiſhed in the Newſpapers as poſſible, which may be a Means to prevent many bad Conſequences that may otherwiſe attend the Navigation paſſing this Way."

NEWPORT, *March* 14.

A LETTER dated at Turk's Iſland, the 20th of February, on Board the Sloop Freetown, of this Place, Joſeph Evans Maſter, bound to Jamaica, adviſes that the Day before, as they were going through the Paſſage in the Oſting, they were boarded by a Boat with eight armed Men, from the Savage Man of War, then lying in the Road of Turk's Iſland. The Officer of the Boat demanded of the Captain his Papers, which being readily delivered him, he ordered the Sloop to put about and ſail for the Road, from which they were then at ſome Diſtance to leeward, ſaying they ſhould take the Boat in Tow. Mr. Finlater of Jamaica, the Captain, and a Number of Gentlemen and Ladies, Paſſengers, expoſtulated with the Officer againſt the Hardſhip and Delay, eſpecially as one of the Ladies (Mrs. Finlater) was great with Child, and near her Time. The Officer, however, inſiſted upon the Sloop's going to the Iſland, and on being refuſed behaved with great Brutality, treating the People on Board with the moſt ſcurrilous Language, placing one of his own Men at the Helm, and drawing his Sword. Mr. Finlater, wreſting the Sword from him, threw it overboard, while the Captain forced the Boat's Man from the Helm, and gave it to one of his own People. The Boat along-ſide, then, by Order of the Officer, immediately fired into the Sloop with a Swivel Gun, whereby ſhe was ſhot through the Side, and Mr. Finlater through the Body, near the Shoulder. The Sloop was then carried into the Road, where the Captain and Mate were detained on Board the Savage until next Day, when they were releaſed, and permitted to proceed on their Voyage. The Surgeon of the Ship behaved with Politeneſs and Humanity, and carefully dreſſed the Wounds of Mr. Finlater, whoſe Recovery is doubtful. It does not appear that the Officer had the leaſt Reaſon for his Conduct, or acted from any other Motives than Pride, Ill-nature, or Wantonneſs in the Exerciſe of an arbitrary Power, with which he ought not to have been truſted, though for the Abuſe of it he deſerves exemplary Puniſhment.

Captain Chace, in eighteen Days from Turk's Iſland, informs that a Schooner belonging to Salem, in her Paſſage from the Windward Iſlands, took up a Boat with two white Perſons and four Negroes in her; and that ſaid Schooner, about two Leagues from Turk's Iſland, was boarded by a Cutter belonging to the Savage Man of War, and carried into that Iſland, where the Captain of the Schooner attempted to ſell Part of the Negroes to pay the Salvage for taking them up, &c. but the Officers of the Savage held a Court upon the Captain of the Schooner, and tried him for Felony, as though he had ſtolen the Negroes, but were obliged to acquit him; however, they took the Negroes from him, in Order, as was ſuppoſed, to convert them to their own Uſe.

NEW YORK, *March* 24.

A GENTLEMAN in England writes his Friend in Philadelphia as follows: "The warlike Preparations of the French, I imagine, will alarm all Europe. What their Deſigns are, Time muſt bring forth. The Inſurrection at Peterſburg, we imagine, is ſet on Foot by them, and that his Pruſſian Majeſty is at the Bottom of the Scheme. We expect ſoon to hear of the fitting out Fleets and ſending Armies to different Parts, as we certainly will not be tame Spectators."

Friday laſt, the 18th of March, being the Anniverſary Repeal of the STAMP ACT, the ſame was celebrated at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham De La Montagne, where a conſiderable Number of Gentlemen were aſſembled, who ſpent the Day in the greateſt Harmony and good Order. The Day was celebrated in the like Manner by other Gentlemen at Proteſtant Hall, on Long Iſland; and at Mr. David Grim's, by the German Proteſtants in this City. The following loyal Toaſts were drank, viz. The King; the Queen; the Prince of Wales, and Royal Family; a pleaſant Paſſage, and ſpeedy Return, to his Excellency our worthy Governour and Family; Proſperity to the Province; the Lieutenant Governour, and the Honourable Members of his Majeſty's Council; the preſent worthy General Aſſembly; the Mayor and Corporation; Great Britain and her Colonies; the Navy and Army; the Earl of Chatham; our worthy Agent, Mr. Burke; the patriotick Miniſtry of 1766; the glorious Majority of both Houſes of Parliament in 1766; the ſpirited Burgeſſes of Virginia in 1765; the Pennſylvania Farmer; Loyalty, Unanimity, and Perſeverance, to the true Sons of Liberty in America; may the Authors of Diſcord, and Promoters of inteſtine Feuds, meet with their juſt Demerits; Proſperity to Ireland, and the worthy Sons and Daughters of St. Patrick; the German Proteſtants; Trade and Navigation; the Chamber of Commerce; the Marine Society; the Liberty of the Preſs; the Proteſtant Intereſt; may the Houſe of Hanover rule the Britiſh Empire to the End of Time; the Day.

CHARLESTOWN, *February* 21.

CAPTAIN Haggey, of the Ship Newmarket, which arrived here laſt Thurſday from London, on the 29th of laſt Month, in Latitude 27. 35, Longitude 54, met with a Sloop in the greateſt Diſtreſs imaginable; five poor emaciated Creatures on Board accoſting him with uplifted Hands, crying they were ſtarving alive, and begging Relief. She proved to be the George, Richard Juſtice Maſter, which had come out from Virginia fifty Days before, laden with Indian Corn, bound for New York, and with only one Week's Proviſion. They had ſubſiſted for ſome Time on nothing but Corn roaſted in an Iron Pot, did not underſtand navigating the Sloop, and in that Condition had been driven to and fro till they met with a Veſſel from Barbados, which ſpared them a Man to navigate, and a few dried Fiſh, but no Water, being ſhort of that Article themſelves. Upon being deſired to ſend their Boat, they acquainted Captain Haggey that they had none; that it had been cut up and uſed as Firewood, and they had then only the laſt Stick of her, the Keel; whereupon he ſent them, in his own Boat, Bread, Beef, Potatoes, Candles, Cheeſe, Water, and Firewood, for a Month, to carry them to Antigua, for which Iſland they bore away.

LONDON, *January* 26.

Concise Summary of Friday's Proceedings in the HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

AT three Quarters paſt three o'Clock the Speaker took the Chair, when Lord Barrington brought in the Eſtimates for the Army, and Sir Charles Cocke the Eſtimates for the Ordnance.

Mr. Grieve then acquainted the Houſe, that this Day he ſhould bring in the ſame Bill he did laſt Year, "Not to remove the Poor from Pariſhes until they become chargeable." The Speaker then left the Chair, and the whole Houſe went into a Committee of Supplies, Sir Charles Whitworth in the Chair.

Mr. Buller made the following Motion, "That it is the Opinion of this Committee that 20,000 Seamen, including 4354 Marines, will be neceſſary for the Service of the preſent Year." Mr. Buller then ſaid, that he was ſorry that it was really neceſſary for ſo great a Number this Year, but that next Year a much ſmaller Number would be ſufficient, as the Fleet in the Eaſt Indies was returning home, which conſiſted of ſix Ships.

Mr. Sawbridge ſaid, that every Year we were told the Expenſe of the preceding Year would be leſs, but he had remarked this Year was the ſame as the laſt; that the Number of Seamen was double what uſed to be kept in Time of Peace; that laſt War, when we were at the Height of Glory, when we were the Terrour of our Enemies, we ſtopped ſhort, and made a diſadvantageous Peace, and had ever ſince ſupported that Peace with a War Eſtabliſhment.

Lord North ſaid, that we were not to regulate our Conduct by any former Peace. That a chief Reaſon of the annual Expenſe had been owing to ſupporting a Fleet in the Eaſt Indies, where Proviſions were much dearer than any Where elſe; but the Eſtabliſhment now could not be called a War Eſtabliſhment, as at the Concluſion of the laſt War 26,000 Seamen were thought a proper Eſtabliſhment, in Time of Peace, for the Safety of the Nation. But that he hoped, next Year, 17,000, inſtead of 20,000, would be found ſufficient; as the Fleet, by Chriſtmas next, would arrive from the Eaſt Indies, when there would be a Deduction of 3000 Seamen. That he was ſorry that the Nature of Affairs occaſioned ſo great Supplies, but a chief Reaſon why ſo much Money had been expended was owing to the great Quantity of Timber that had been delivered into the Dockyards, but that by Chriſtmas next their Complement would be completed, and they would have a ſufficient Stock for three Years; and that we ſhould have then only to keep that Stock up, which would not require ſo large a Sum. That at the Time of the general Alarm in 1771 our Fleet was in a terrible Condition, the repairing of which had been very expenſive; but he flattered himſelf it was now in ſo reſpectable a State that it might be kept in Repair for a Trifle, and that no Member would think the Money which had been expended was miſapplied.

Mr. Dowdeſwell ſaid, he hoped he ſhould not be looked on as an Enemy to the Navy when he coincided with the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Sawbridge) in ſaying, that he thought the Eſtabliſhment was too much in Time of profound Peace; and, as his Majeſty had been pleaſed to tell them how pacifick other Powers were, he ſaw no Reaſon why the Number ſhould be more than at the Concluſion of the laſt War, when 16,000 were thought ſufficient. But, as the Noble Lord had told them what a terrible State the Navy was in at the Alarm in 1771, he begged to know how the enormous Supplies that had been granted for the Navy had been appropriated, from the Year 1763 to 1771, that in eight Years they ſhould ſuffer the Fleet to be in ſo terrible a Condition; that certainly they had been either too modeſt in their Demands, or, if they had demanded ſufficient, had miſapplied the Money, and in either Caſe were blameable.

Lord North replied, he was not obliged to anſwer how the Money had been applied during the eight Years the Honourable Gentleman had mentioned, as he was only three Years out of the eight in Adminiſtration; yet he would take upon him to ſay, that the Navy being ſo bad was owing to the Hurry Ships were built in at the Cloſe of the laſt War, many of which were built of green Timber, and, though never uſed, had rotted in ſeven Years, when they ſhould have laſted fifteen. That another Reaſon why he hoped the Supplies for the next Year would not amount ſo high as the preſent was that the Ships contracted for in the Merchants Yards in 1772 would be all launched this Year, and then our own Yards would be able to ſupply as faſt as we ſhould want, which would allow that the Money which had been expended was not merely to repair but to reſtore the Navy.

Mr. Poultney ſaid, as the Noble Lord had declared that when the Eaſt India Fleet arrived there would be a Reduction of 3000 Seamen, he hoped they would be diſcharged from the 17,000, and that next Year 14,000 would be thought ſufficient.

Mr. Dempſter made a ſhort Speech, nearly the ſame as Mr. Poultney.

Lord North replied, he could not promiſe it ſhould be reduced lower than 17,000; and if they were capable of that, he thought it were doing a great deal.

Mr. T. Townſhend ſaid, that it might be thought trifling in him to contend for a ſingle Thouſand, but he ſhould be glad ſome Gentleman of the Navy would inform him the Reaſon why 17,000 muſt be maintained; when, by the Noble Lord's Account, 16,000 were thought ſufficient at the Concluſion of the late War.

Mr. Dowdeſwell ſaid, that he left Town laſt Year two or three Days before the Seſſions ended; but, reading the King's Speech in the Country, was ſurpriſed at the following Words, "I am glad to find you have in ſome Meaſure been able to reduce the national Debt." He ſaid he did not recollect that any of the three per Cents. or other Funds, had been paid off, or that any of the Navy Bills had been diſcharged; the only Thing he knew of was 1,800,000l. Exchequer Bills paid off, but 2,800,000l. more, he underſtood, were borrowed. That if any Thing had been paid off, it was more than he recollected. That though the Land Tax was a Shilling in the Pound more than in any former Peace, it did not raiſe a Supply of more than two Millions clear of all Deductions, which Expenſe was annually laid out on the Navy; ſo that, if the Flame of War ſhould break out, we ſhould be in a bad State to defend ourſelves, as all our Land Tax was expended on the Navy only, and our Credit was lower than ever, as appeared by the Funds: For in Mr. Grenville's Time three per Cents. were 97, and now they are but 86; ſo that, if any Saving could be made, it was highly neceſſary.

Lord North replied, he agreed with the Honourable Gentleman that every Saving that could be made was highly neceſſary. That what the Honourable Gentleman had ſaid in Regard to none of the Funds being paid off was true, but he was wrong in the Exchequer Bills, as 1,800,000l. were paid off, and only one Million borrowed, ſo there was a Saving of 800,000l. 300,000l. of which had been applied to the Navy, and the remaining 500,000l. to the Diſcharge of the Debt, which he thought was ſufficient to juſtify the Words in his Majeſty's Speech. That in an Anſwer to the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Townſend) why 17,000 Men ſhould be employed, when 16,000 were thought ſufficient, he imagined the following Reaſons would explain: That during the Turkiſh War the Merchants trading there had deſired Leave to have two Frigates to protect their Trade; that it was true one of them had been recalled, but Affairs were ſo deſperate in that Quarter that it was feared it muſt be ſent again. That laſt Year two Sloops were ſent to Falkland's Iſlands, but now there was but one. That though the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Dowdeſwell) had ſaid we were not in a Condition to go to War, he would venture to ſay that we never had a more reſpectable Fleet than at preſent; that we had now ſeventy Ships of the Line in good Repair, and the twelve that would ſoon be launched from the Merchants Yards would make them 82, a Number that we never had before. That ſome Gentlemen, perhaps, would ſay they were more than we had Occaſion for; but, ſhould a War break out, we ſhould require great Strength, as we ſhould have to combat two of the moſt formidable Powers, France and Spain; and that attempting to ſave a Trifle, by 2000 Men, we might loſe more than we ſhould be able to recover.

The Motion was then read, that it is the Opinion of this Committee that 20,000 Seamen, &c. and afterwards, that it is the Opinion of this Committee that a Sum of Money, not exceeding 4l. a Man per Month, be granted for the Purpoſe of the Navy for the preſent Year.

The Order of the Day was then read, and the Houſe broke up at a Quarter paſt four o'Clock, and adjourned until this Day.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, *December* 21.

"The high Prices of Proviſions may, in a great Meaſure, be attributed to our extenſive Circulation of Paper Money. The Prices of Labour muſt neceſſarily keep Pace with the Prices of Proviſions: Hence, our Trade and Manufactures have gone into Decay; and other Nations are enabled, from the low Price of Proviſions, to bring their Manufactures cheaper to Market, while ours remain unſold.

The celebrated Mr. Hume, writing upon this Subject, has the following judicious and pertinent Remarks: "Manufactures gradually ſhift their Places, leaving thoſe Countries and Provinces which they have already enriched, and flying to others whither they are allured by the Cheapneſs of Proviſions and Labour, till they have enriched theſe alſo, and are again baniſhed by the ſame Cauſes. And, in general, we may obſerve that the Dearneſs of every Thing, from Plenty of Money, is a Diſadvantage which attends an eſtabliſhed Commerce, and ſets Bounds to it in every Country, by enabling the poorer States to underſell the richer in all foreign Markets. This has made me entertain a Doubt concerning the Benefit of *Banks* and *Paper Credit*, which are ſo generally eſteemed advantageous to every Nation. That Proviſions and Labour ſhould become dear by the Increaſe of Trade and Money, is, in many Reſpects, an Inconvenience; but an Inconvenience that is unavoidable, and the Effect of that publick Wealth and Proſperity which are the End of all our Wiſhes. It is compenſated by the Advantages which we reap from the Poſſeſſion of thoſe precious Metals, and the Weight which they give the Nation in all foreign Wars and Negotiations; but there appears no Reaſon for increaſing that Inconvenience, by a counterfeit Money which Foreigners will not accept of in any Payment, and which any great Diſorder in the State will reduce to nothing. To endeavour artificially to increaſe a Paper Credit can never be the Intereſt of any trading Nation, but muſt lay them under Diſadvantages, by increaſing Money beyond its Proportion to Labour and Commodities, and thereby heightening their Price to the Merchant and Manufacturer. I ſcarcely know any Method of ſinking Money below its Level, but thoſe Inſtitutions of Banks, Funds, and Paper Credit, which are ſo much practiſed in this Kingdom. Theſe render Paper equivalent to Money, circulate it through the whole State, make it ſupply the Place of Gold and Silver, raiſe proportionably the Price of Labour and Commodities, and by that Means either baniſh a great Part of thoſe precious Metals, or prevent their farther Increaſe. It is only in our publick Negotiations, and Tranſactions with Foreigners, that a greater Stock of Money is advantageous; and as our Paper is then abſolutely inſignificant, we feel by its Means all the ill Effects ariſing from a great Abundance of Money, without reaping any of its Advantages. It is not to be doubted but the great Plenty of Bullion in France is, in a great Meaſure, owing to the Want of Paper Credit. The French have no Banks; Merchants lending upon Intereſt is not directly permitted, ſo that many have large Sums in their Coffers; great Quantities of Plate are uſed in private Houſes, and all the Churches are full of it. By theſe Means, Proviſions and Labour ſtill remain cheaper among them than in Nations that are not Half ſo rich in Gold and Silver. The Advantages of this Situation, in Point of Trade, as well as in great publick Emergencies, are too evident to be diſputed. Before the Introduction of Paper into our Colonies, they had Gold and Silver ſufficient for their Circulation. Since the Introduction of that Commodity, the leaſt Inconvenience that has followed is the total Baniſhment of the precious Metals; and after the Abolition of Paper, can it be doubted but Money will return, while theſe Colonies poſſeſs Manufactures and Commodities, the only Thing valuable in Commerce, and for whoſe Sake alone all Men deſire Money."

January 24. A Correſpondent ſays, that unleſs ſome very effectual Meaſures are taken with the Rabble at Boſton their Inſolence may be expected to increaſe. He recommends, inſtead of Tea, a Cargo of manufactured Hemp to be immediately forwarded to that loyal Colony; the Diſpoſition of which, with a ſuitable Support, to be in the Hands of Governour Hutchinſon.

The following is at preſent a favourite Toaſt among the Friends of their Country: "Deteſted be the Man who ſhall form a Scheme for abridging the Liberty of the Preſs, and for ever deteſted be the Miniſter who ſhall patronize it."

Lord Sandwich, we hear, has propoſed to the Cabinet an Increaſe of twenty Ships of the Line; but the Expenſe being objected to, his Lordſhip obſerved that it was an Act of Prudence not only to eſtabliſh a permanent Peace, but a certain Superiority over the united Strength of Europe.

Lord North, in the Committee of Supply on Friday, if he did not abſolutely ſay that we were at the Eve of a War, was very far from giving the moſt diſtant Aſſurance that Peace was certain for a ſingle Month, much leſs for a Year.

The laſt Letters from Paris adviſe that Orders have been ſent to the Officers in the Service of France to provide themſelves with Field Equipages without Delay, and to be in Readineſs to march upon the firſt Notice.

The Miniſtry received the Account of the Miſchief done to the Eaſt India Company, in the Deſtruction of the Tea at Boſton, with the utmoſt Inſenſibility. Lord North propoſes to refer the Directors for Redreſs, on their complaining of the Violence done them, to the Conſumers in the Maſſachuſetts. The Company will find very few Friends in the Nation, as they have endeavoured to ſaddle the Colonies with a Duty that would prove equally oppreſſive to them, with the many Hardſhips they pretend to meet with from the preſent Adminiſtration.

The Report of the Reverend Mr. Roſenhagen being the Author of Junius's Papers is without Foundation.

It is again in Agitation to appoint a Commander in Chief on the Britiſh Eſtabliſhment, and it is generally ſuppoſed that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will ſucceed to it.

We hear that the Sheriffs Sayre and Lee will ſend Notice to John Wilkes, Eſqr Member for Middleſex. to attend the Houſe of Commons, according to the Order of the Speaker.

On MONASTICK INSTITUTIONS.

I HAPPENED, the other Day, to take a ſolitary Walk amongſt the venerable Ruins of an old Abbey. The Stilneſs and Solemnity of the Place were favourable to Thought, and naturally led me to a Train of Ideas, relative to the Scene; when, like a good Proteſtant, I began to indulge a ſecret Triumph in the Ruin of ſo many Structures which I had always conſidered as the Haunts of Ignorance and Superſtition.

Ye are fallen, ſaid I, ye dark and gloomy Manſions of miſtaken Zeal, where the proud Prieſt and lazy Monk fattened upon the Riches of the Land, and crept like Vermin from their Cells to ſpread their poiſonous Doctrines through the Nation, and diſturb the Peace of Kings. Obſcure in their Origin, but daring and ambitious in their Guilt! ſee how the pure Light of Heaven is clouded by the dim Glaſs of the arched Window, ſtained with the gaudy Colours of monkiſh Tales and legendary Fiction; fit Emblem how reluctantly they admitted the fairer Light of Truth amidſt theſe dark Receſſes, and how much they have debaſed its genuine Luſtre! The low Cells, the long and narrow Aiſles, the gloomy Arches, the damp and ſecret Caverns which wind beneath the hollow Ground, far from impreſſing on the Mind the Idea of the God of Truth and Love, ſeem only fit for thoſe dark Places of the Earth in which are the Habitations of Cruelty. Theſe maſſy Stones and ſcattered Reliques of the vaſt Edifice, like the large Bones and gigantick Armour of a once formidable Ruffian, produce Emotions of a mingled Dread and Exultation. Farewel, ye once venerated Seats! enough of your remains, and may it always remain! to remind us from what we have eſcaped, and make Poſterity for ever thankful for this fairer Age of Liberty and Light.

Such were, for a While, my Meditations; but it is cruel to inſult a fallen Enemy, and I gradually fell into a different Train of Thought. I began to conſider, whether ſomething might not be advanced in Favour of theſe Inſtitutions during the barbarous Ages in which they flouriſhed; and, though they have been productive of much Miſchief and Superſtition, whether they might not have ſpread the Glimmering of a feeble Ray of Knowledge, through that thick Night which once involved the Weſtern Hemiſphere.

And where, indeed, could the precious Remains of claſſical Learning, and the divine Monuments of ancient Taſte, have been ſafely lodged, amidſt the Ravages of that Age of Ferocity and Rapine which ſucceeded the Deſolation of the Roman Empire, except in Sanctuaries like theſe, conſecrated by the Superſtition of the Times beyond their intrinſick Merit? The Frequency of Wars, and the licentious Cruelty with which they were conducted, left neither the Hamlet of the Peaſant nor the Caſtle of the Baron free from Depredation; but the Church and Monaſtery generally remained inviolate. There Homer and Ariſtotle were obliged to ſhroud their Heads from the Rage of Gothick Ignorance; and there the ſacred Records of divine Truth were preſerved, like Treaſure hid in he Earth in troubleſome Times, ſafe, but unenjoyed. Some of the barbarous Nations were converted before their Conqueſts, and moſt of them ſoon after their Settlement in the Countries they over-ran. Thoſe Buildings which their new Faith taught them to venerate afforded a Shelter for thoſe valuable Manuſcripts, which muſt otherwiſe have been deſtroyed in the common Wreck. At the Revival of Learning, they were produced from their Dormitories. A Copy of the Pandect of Juſtinian, that valuable Remain of Roman Law, which firſt gave to Europe the Idea of a more perfect Juriſprudence, and gave Men a Reliſh for a new and important Study, was diſcovered in a Monaſtery of Amalphi. Moſt of the Claſſicks were recovered by the ſame Means; and to this it is owing, to the Books and Learning preſerved in theſe Repoſitories, that we were not obliged to begin anew and trace every Art by ſlow and uncertain Steps from its firſt Origin. Science, already full grown and vigorous, awaked as from a Trance, ſhook her Pinions, and ſoon ſoared to the Heights of Knowledge.

Nor was ſhe entirely idle during her Receſs, at leaſt we cannot but confeſs that what little Learning remained in the World was amongſt the Prieſts and religious Orders. Books, before the Invention of Paper, and the Art of Printing, were ſo dear that few private Perſons poſſeſſed any. The only Libraries were in Convents; and the Monks were often employed in tranſcribing Manuſcripts, which was a very tedious and at that Time a very neceſſary Taſk. It was frequently enjoined as a Penance for ſome ſlight Offence, or given as an Exerciſe to the younger Part of the Community. The Monks were obliged by their Rules to ſpend ſome ſtated Hours every Day in Reading and Study, nor was any One to be choſen Abbot without a competent Share of Learning. They were the only Hiſtorians; and though their Accounts be interwoven with many a legendary Tale, and darkened by much Superſtition, ſtill they are better than no Hiſtories at all; and we cannot but think ourſelves obliged to them for tranſmitting to us, in any Dreſs, the Annals of their Country.

They were likewiſe almoſt the ſole Inſtructors of Youth. Towards the End of the tenth Century there were no Schools in Europe but the Monaſteries, and thoſe which belonged to Epiſcopal Reſidences, nor any Maſters but the Benedictines. It is true their Courſe of Education extended no farther than what they called the ſeven liberal Arts, and theſe were taught in a very dry and unintereſting Manner; but this was the Genius of the Age, and it ſhould not be imputed to them as a Reproach that they did not teach well, when no One taught better. We are guilty of great Unfairneſs when we compare the Schoolmen with the Philoſophers of a more enlightened Age; we ſhould contraſt them with thoſe of their own Times, with a High Conſtable of France who could not read, with Kings who made the Sign of the Croſs in Confirmation of their Charters, becauſe they could not write their Names, with a whole People without the leaſt Glimmering of Taſte or Literature. Whatever was their real Knowledge, there was a much greater Difference between Men of Learning, and the Bulk of the Nation, at that Time, than there is at preſent; and certainly ſome of the Diſciples of thoſe Schools, who, though now fallen into Diſrepute, were revered in their Day by the Name of the Subtle Doctor, or the Angelick Doctor, ſhowed an Acuteneſs and Strength of Genius, which, if properly directed, would have gone far in Philoſophy, and they only failed becauſe their Inquiries were not the Objects of the human Powers. Had they exerciſed Half that Acuteneſs on Facts and Experiments, they had been truly great Men. However, there were not wanting ſome, even in the darkeſt Ages, whoſe Names will be always remembered with Pleaſure by the Lovers of Science. Alcuin, the Preceptor of Charlemagne, the firſt who introduced a Taſte for polite Literature into France, and the chief Inſtrument that Prince made Uſe of in his noble Endeavours for the Encouragement of Learning, to whom the Univerſities of Soiſſons, Tours, and Paris, owe their Origin; the Hiſtorians Matthew Paris, William of Malmſbury, Savanarola; the elegant and unfortunate Abelard; and, to crown the reſt, the Engliſh Franciſcan, Roger Bacon.

It may be here obſerved, that forbidding the vulgar Tongue in the Offices of Devotion, and in reading the Scriptures, though undoubtedly a great Corruption in the Chriſtian Church, was of infinite Service to the Intereſts of Learning. When the Eccleſiaſticks had locked up their Religion in a foreign Tongue, they would take Care not to loſe the Key. This gave an Importance the learned Languages, and every Scholar could not only read, but wrote and diſputed in Latin; which, without ſuch a Motive, would probably have been no more ſtudied than the Chineſe. And at a Time when the modern Languages of Europe were yet unformed and barbarous, Latin was of great Uſe, as a Kind of univerſal Tongue, by which learned Men might converſe and correſpond with each other.

Indeed, the Monks were almoſt the only Set of Men who had Leiſure or Opportunity to pay the leaſt Attention to literary Subjects. A learned Education (and a very little went to that Title) was reckoned peculiar to the Religious. It was almoſt eſteemed a Blemiſh on the ſavage and martial Character of the Gentry to have any Tincture of Letters. A Man, therefore, of a ſtudious and retired Turn, averſe to Quarrels, and not deſirous of the fierce and ſanguinary Glory of thoſe Times, beheld in the Cloiſter a peaceful and honourable Sanctuary; where, without the Reproach of Cowardice, or Danger of Invaſion, he might devote himſelf to Learning, aſſociate with Men of his own Turn, and have free Acceſs to Libraries and Manuſcripts. In this enlightened and poliſhed Age, where Learning is diffuſed through every Rank, and many a Merchant's Clerk poſſeſſes more real Knowledge than Half the Literati of that Era, we can ſcarcely conceive how groſs an Ignorance overſpread thoſe Times, and how totally all uſeful Learning might have been loſt among us, had it not been for an Order of Men, veſted with peculiar Privileges, and protected by even a ſuperſtitious Degree of Reverence.

Thus the Muſes, with their attendant Arts, in ſtrange Diſguiſe indeed, and uncouth Trappings, took Refuge in the peaceful Gloom of the Convent. Statuary carved a Madona or a Crucifix, Painting illuminated a Miſſal, Eloquence made the Panegyrick of a Saint, and Hiſtory compoſed a Legend; yet ſtill they breathed, and were ready, at any happier Period, to emerge from Obſcurity, with all their native Charms and undiminiſhed Luſtre.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 14.

A PARAGRAPH from New York ſays: "The Intentions of the Britiſh Adminiſtration, relative to the American Duty on Tea, are not yet fixed. The Miniſter has many weighty Subjects to lay before the Lower Houſe before that Article will be brought into Debate, and the Seſſion will be far expended before any Alteration in the Revenue Laws will be attended to. And that by a Letter from London, dated January 24th, they were given to underſtand that three Men of War are ordered to be in Readineſs to proceed for Boſton, to demand Payment of the TEA, lately thrown into the Sea."

Marriages.] Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Merchant in York, to Miſs NANCY PERRIN, of Glouceſter.

Deaths.] Colonel RICHARD BLUNT, one of the Repreſentatives for Suſſex County, a very worthy Gentleman, and much eſteemed by all his Acquaintance.

ANDREW NEWTON, Eſq; Comptroller of the Cuſtoms for the Port of Accomack.

Cleared from the Upper Diſtrict of JAMES RIVER.

April 13. Ship Jenny, Robert Kerr, for Glaſgow, with 359 Hhds. of Tobacco, 8000 Staves, and 1 Caſk of Rum.

Entered in the Lower Diſtrict of JAMES RIVER.

March 1. Ship Elizabeth, James Hay, from Bourdeaux, in Ballaſt.

1. Schooner Hannah, Joſeph Smith, from St. Croix, in Ballaſt.

2. Sloop Sally, William Cornick, from South Carolina, with 42 Hhds. of Rum.

7. Brigantine Black Prince, Robert Elliott, from Nevis, with 38 Hhds. and 20 Tierces of Moloſſes,

7. Sloop Rainbow, Michael Dyer, from Antigua, with 2 Hhds. of Moloſſes.

7. Brigantine Dunmore, John M'Kinnel, from Madeira, with 31 Pipes, 8 Hhds. and 72 Quarter Caſks of Wine.

9. Sloop Jenny, Jacob Fox, from New York, with 2 Tierces of Rum, 500 Wt. of Cheeſe, 20 Caſks of Train Oil, 1500 Wt. of Bar Iron, and 2 Anchors.

10. Sloop Livecoak, John Buchanan, from New York, with 3000 Wt. of Cheeſe, and 2 Tuns of Bar Iron.

10. Schooner Liberty, William Powell, from Maryland, with 3000 Staves, 2000 Hoops, 31 Hhds. and 4 Barrels of Flower, and 50 Barrels of Bread.

28. Schooner Lemuel, James Armour, from Maryland, with 20 Hhds. and 300 Barrels of Flower.

31. Brigantine John, Hugh Kennedy, from Hiſpaniola, with 8 Tuns of Lignumvitæ, and Ballaſt.

31. Schooner Betſey, Andrew Gray, from Turk's Iſland, with 3 Tierces of foreign Sugar, and 2000 Buſhels of Salt.

April 5. Sloop Betſey, Lewis Hatton, from Antigua, with 53 Hhds. of Rum.

5. Schooner Bumper, Edward Booker, from Jamaica, in Ballaſt.

6. Schooner Rebecca, Ephraim Simonds, from Salem, with 20 Caſks of Raiſins, 20 Hhds. and 1 Barrel of Rum, 2 Quarter Caſks of Wine, 2 Tierces of Moloſſes, and ſundry wooden and earthen Ware.

6. Brigantine Dolphin, John Kelſo, from Hiſpaniola, with 38 Hhds. and 18 Tierces of foreign Moloſſes, 2 Hhds. and 6 Barrels, and 1 Tierce of foreign brown Sugar.

7. Brigantine May, James Conyeay, from Grenada, with 15 Hhds. of Rum, 6 Hhds. of Coffee, and 2 Hhds. of Cocoa.

7. Sloop Jenny, Jacob Fox, from New York, with 2 Tuns of Bar Iron.

Cleared Outwards.

March 2. Schooner Dolphin, Hugh Gibſon, for Grenada, with 322 Buſhels of Peaſe, 401 Buſhels of Corn, 100 Barrels of Flower, 2 Barrels of Hams, 6 Barrels and 12 Half Barrels of Pork, 18,000 Staves and Heading, and 70,000 Shingles.

2. Ship Peggy, Robert Crawford, for Glaſgow, with 501 Hhds. of Tobacco, 4 Caſks of Indigo, 11,200 Staves, and 400 Hoops.

7. Brigantine Betſey, John Olliffe, for South Carolina, with 4500 Buſhels of Corn, 20 Barrels of Flower, and 101,000 Shingles.

7. Schooner Greyhound, Abraham Trefethen, for Piſcataway, with 1250 Buſhels of Corn, 20 Barrels of Pork, and 4 Barrels and 6 Kegs of Lard.

7. Sloop George, John Mowbray, for Antigua, with 713 Buſhels of Corn, 191 Buſhels of Peaſe, 185 Barrels of Pork, 18 Kegs of Lard, and 66,000 Shingles.

7. Schooner Friendſhip, Samuel Davis, for Antigua, with 1800 Buſhels of Corn, 200 Buſhels of Peaſe, 43 Barrels of Flower, 34 Caſks of Bread, 100 Barrels of Pork, 3 Caſks of Hams, 12,950 Staves and Heading, and 100,000 Shingles.

8. Snow Venus, George Atkinſon, for Liſbon, with 8000 Buſhels of Wheat.

8. Schooner Four Siſters, Nathaniel Beck, for Grenada, with 680 Buſhels of Corn, 216 Buſhels of Peaſe, 34 Tierces of Bread, 5 Hhds. of Hams, 14 Kegs of Butter, 14 Barrels of Bread, 40 Barrels of Pork, 4 Barrels of Lard, 4000 Staves, and 90,000 Shingles.

9. Sloop Edward, Arthur Sinclair, for Antigua, with 124 Barrels of Pork, 25 Barrels of Flower, 1300 Buſhels of Corn, 300 Buſhels of Peaſe, 1400 Wt. of Bacon, and 40,000 Shingles.

10. Sloop Four Brothers, Thomas Jones, for Barbados, with 2500 Buſhels of Corn, 500 Buſhels of Peaſe, 75 Barrels of Pork, 25 Barrels of Flower, and 150,000 Shingles.

March 28. Sloop Rainbow, Michael Dyer, for Falmouth, with 2000 Buſhels of Corn, 3 Barrels of Pork, 14 Buſhels of Peaſe, 3 Barrels of Flower, and 1 Barrel of Hogs Lard.

28. Snow Hartly, Edward Foſter, for Liſbon, with 1000 Buſhels of Wheat, 900 Buſhels of Corn, 250 Barrels of Flower, and 3000 Staves.

29. Brigantine Black Prince, Robert Elliot, for Antigua, with 1600 Buſhels of Corn, 35 Barrels of Pork, 30 Barrels of Flower, 20,000 Staves and Heading, 4000 Feet of Scantling, and 40,000 Shingles.

29. Schooner Samuel, John Shepherd, for Jamaica, with 260 Barrels of Pork, 21 Barrels of Hams, 7 Barrels of Flower, 6 Barrels of Pitch, 3 Barrels of Turpentine, 20 Kegs of Hogs Lard, 800 Buſhels of Corn, 600 Buſhels of Peaſe, and 20,000 Shingles.

Advertiſements.

TREASURY OFFICE, *April* 12, 1774.

WITHIN theſe few Days I have diſcovered that an Attempt has been made to counterfeit our TWENTY SHILLING BILLS *of* 1769; *a forged Bill of the Sort having been offered, I am perſuaded very innocently, to be exchanged at this Office. Though the Forgery is baſely executed, I think it prudent to caution the Publick againſt Impoſitions. The Print, the Coat of Arms, the Signing of Mr.* Blair's *Chriſtian Name, the different Devices, and eſpecially the* Badneſs of the Figures *of the Dates, will point out the Forgery to every One tolerably acquainted with the good Bills. The Water Lines differ very materially from thoſe of the genuine Paper. Inſtead of the Water Letters* K. E. R. *appearing under the Signer's Names, as they ought to do, there is to be ſeen ſomething like an obſcure* W. *and the Letter* A. *very plainly; the Letters* K. E. R. *are thruſt forward under the Coat of Arms. Till this Bill made its Appearance, I never had the ſlighteſt Reaſon to ſuſpect that any other than the* 5 *l. Bills had been counterfeited and thrown into Circulation. If any Gentleman ſhould, upon good Grounds, entertain Doubts of any of the reſt of the Paper Money, I beg it, as a ſingular Favour, that he would be pleaſed immediately to tranſmit every ſuſpected Bill to me by Expreſs, of which I will gladly pay the Expence.*

(2) RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

MOST of the Bonds due to the Eſtate of *George Chriſtopher White*, of *Amelia* County, deceaſed, having been due a conſiderable Time, it is expected that Payment will be made the enſuing Meeting of the Merchants in *Williamſburg*, after which Time no Indulgence can be given.

BALFOUR & BARRAUD.

PRINCE GEORGE, *April* 14, 1774.

THE Subſcriber has lately opened Tavern at WILKINS's FERRY, where all Gentlemen Travellers who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend on good Accommodations, and a quick Paſſage.

(2) JOHN COSBY.

BOLTON,

A HORSE belonging to the Eſtate of *William Lightfoot*, Eſq; deceaſed, ſtands at *Sandy Point*, in *Charles City*, and will cover Mares at fifteen Shillings the Leap, and forty five Shillings the Seaſon. He is a beautiful Bay, upwards of fifteen Hands high, and is an imported Horſe.

SPORTSMAN,

A LARGE black Horſe, of the Dray Breed, will cover at Seven Shillings and Sixpence the Leap, and twenty five Shillings the Seaſon. Good Care will be taken of the Mares, and as good Paſturage as any in the Colony gratis, but will not be anſwerable for any that may get away.

(tf) JOHN PIERCE.

WILLIAM ASHBURN, Cutler from *London*, has opened Shop near the Capitol in *Williamſburg*, and makes and ſells all Sorts of Knives, Razors, Sciſſors, Surgeons Inſtruments, and Box and Spring Fleams on a new Conſtruction, which are much approved by the moſt eminent Farriers in *Great Britain*; alſo grinds and repairs all Sorts of Edge Tools in the above Branch, cleans Fire Arms, and makes Springs and Screws for Do. All ſuch as pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend on the utmoſt Punctuality and reaſonable Charges, and Commiſſions from the Country duly executed.——Razor Strops made and dreſſed.——Direct to the Care of Mr. *George Simmons*, Peruke Maker.

FREDERICKSBURG, *April* 6, 1774.

ANY Perſon having in his Poſſeſſion a BOX addreſſed to the Subſcriber, to the Care of Mr. *James Maury*, Merchant, in *Fredericksburg*, *Virginia*, is earneſtly requeſted to inform me where it may be ſent for, and any Charges ſhall be cheerfully paid, as the Contents are of Conſequence to

(tf) JOHN PHILLIBROWN.

CAMPBELL THOMSON,

HERALD AND COACH PAINTER,

TAKES this Method to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has opened Shop oppoſite the new *Hoſpital*, in *Williamſburg*, where he carries on the Painting Buſineſs; he likewiſe paints all Kinds of Landſcapes with Accuracy, and repairs all Kinds of Painting and Gilding in the moſt elegant Manner. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him may depend on a full Exertion of his Abilities to give general Satisfaction.

N. B. He will take a Negro Boy as an Apprentice.

I HEREBY give this publick Notice, that *Jeremiah Skidmore*, who was murdered in *Bedford* County, in *Virginia*, laſt *December*, by his Servants, has ſome ſmall Eſtate in my Poſſeſſion, which the Heirs of the ſaid *Jeremiah* may have by applying to

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Adminiſtrator.

MATTHEW PATE,

STAYMAKER, OPPOSITE THE CHURCH,

WILLIAMSBURG,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies that he has got an eminent Hand from *London*, and intends carrying on his Buſineſs in all its Branches. He makes turn and ſingle Stays, Jumps, Half Bone Stays, Stays to buckle before, pin or button, and covered Coats. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands may depend upon having them executed in the neateſt and beſt Manner, and at the loweſt Rates (2)

N. B. He works for *ready Money* only.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Doctor *John Walker*, deceaſed, of *Hanover* Town, are requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known to

THOMAS SIMPSON, Adminiſtrator.

ESSEX, *April* 2, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon, for a few Months.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 13, 1774.

THE Subſcriber is in immediate Want of a Perſon who underſtands the Buſineſs of a Drawer. He muſt come well recommended, and ſhall have good Wages from (tf) RO. ANDERSON.

SUFFOLK, *Nanſemond* County, *March* 29, 1774.

I HEREBY forewarn all Perſons from travelling through my Lands in *Chuckatuck*.

SAMUEL SWANN.

SUFFOLK, *March* 29, 1774.

THIS is to give Notice that I will not be liable for any Horſe which may hereafter be ordered to my Paſture, but will take the greateſt Care in my Power that they are neither ſtolen nor ſtray away.

SAMUEL SWANN.

To be SOLD, *by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from* Thomas Dixon, *deceaſed, on* Thurſday *the* 28*th of* April, *at the Courthouſe of* Elizabeth City, *being Court Day*,

A TRACT of LAND containing about 110 Acres, lying near *Salterford's* Creek in the County aforeſaid. At the ſame Time will be ſold, by Virtue of another Deed of Truſt from *Carle Tucker* and *Henry Jenkins*, a Tract of Woodland, containing about ſixty Acres, belonging to ſaid *Tucker*, and one or two NEGROES belonging to *Jenkins* and *Tucker*. Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers until the 1ſt Day of *October* next, on giving Bond with approved Security; the Bonds to carry Intereſt from the Day of Sale, if not paid the Day they become due.

(2) WALTER M'CLURG.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Charlotte* County, on *Little Roanoke*, a Negro Man named TOM, of a yellowiſh Complexion, about thirty Years old, middle ſized, has a long thin Viſage, a low effeminate Voice, two of his fore Teeth a little decayed, and one Eye is ſmaller than the other, occaſioned probably by ſome old Hurt; had on, when he went away, old *Virginia* Cloth Jacket and Breeches, which are probably wore out by this Time. Run away alſo, a likely Negro Woman named FANNY, of a black Complexion, about 25 Years old, has a ſmall Scar on one of her Cheeks, and the Mark of a Switch on one of her Arms; ſhe had a blue Jacket, and a Petticoat very much patched. They are Man and Wife, and will probably go down to *Gloucester* County, from whence they originally came. A Reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given for conveying them to

(tf) DRURY YEOMAN.

NEABSCO FURNACE, *April* 1, 1774.

RUN away from the *Neabſco Furnace*, on the 16th of laſt Month, a light coloured Mulatto Man named BILLY or WILL, the Property of the Honourable *John Tayloe*, Eſquire. When I tell the Publick that he is the ſame Boy, who, for many Years, uſed to wait on me in my Travels through this and the neighbouring Province, and, by his Pertneſs, or rather Impudence, was well known to almoſt all my Acquaintances, there is the leſs Occaſion for a particular Deſcription of him. However, as he is now grown to the Size of a Man, and has not attended me for ſome Time paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay that he is a very likely young Fellow, about twenty Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable Swing in his Walk, but is much more ſo by a ſurpriſing Knack he has of gaining the good Graces of almoſt every Body who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful Tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the Truth; has a ſmall Scar on the right Side of his Forehead, and the little Finger of his right Hand is quite ſtraight by a Hurt he got when a Child. He had on when he went away a blue Fearnought and an under Jacket of green Baize, Cotton Breeches, Oſnabrug Shirt, a mixed blue Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and yellow Buckles. From his Ingenuity, he is capable of doing almoſt any Sort of Buſineſs, and for ſome Years paſt has been chiefly employed as a Founder, a Stone Maſon, and a Miller, as Occaſion required; one of which Trades, I imagine, he will, in the Character of a Freeman, profeſs. I have ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect his travelling towards *James* River, under the Pretence of being ſent by me on Buſineſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Mulatto Slave, and brings him to me, or to his Maſter, the Honourable *John Tayloe* of *Mount Airy*, or ſecures him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have double what the Law allows, and all reaſonable Charges paid by

(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on the 15th of *March*, an IRON GRAY HORSE three Years old this Spring, about fourteen Hands high, trots and canters, but neither dockt nor branded. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me at *Swinyard's*, in *Charles City*, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward.

WILLIAM COLE.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a DARK BAY HORSE, appears to be old, four Feet two Inches high, a Star in his Forehead, a white Spot on each Side of his Neck, has had a Fiſtula, but no Brand perceivable; had on, when taken up, a Bell marked M W. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l. (tf) JAMES DUGGAR.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a BLACK MARE about four Feet five Inches high, with a large Star in her Forehead, had on a ſmall Bell, branded on the near Shoulder W, and on the near Buttock E. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l.

(tf) ABEDNEGO HAILE.

TAKEN up, in *Berkley*, a BAY MARE and BAY HORSE Colt; the Mare about twelve Hands high, and branded on the near Buttock ⅄; the Colt is upwards of a Year old, but neither dockt nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l. 10 s.

(tf) BENJAMIN RANKEN.

MILNER's, *March* 25, 1774.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Publick that he has opened Tavern in this Place, and provides the beſt Entertainment, Lodging, and Stabling. The Favour of the Publick, and of his Friends, is humbly requeſted, as he will endeavour to merit it by a ſtrict Regard to their Accommodation.——On this Occaſion he cannot refrain his grateful Acknowledgments to the Author of a Letter ſigned *Inſpector*, inſerted in Meſſ. *Purdie & Dixon*'s Gazette of the 14th of *January*, 1774, for his humane Interpoſition in his Behalf, and expoſing to due Obloquy the Conduct of his Perſecutors; who, in his Caſe, under Pretence of Law, moſt flagrantly violated Juſtice. From what Experience he has had, he flatters himſelf that his Removal from *Norfolk* hither will be greatly to his Advantage.

ROGER PEARSE.

NORFOLK, *March* 26, 1774.

THE Subſcribers have lately received from the CARRON MANUFACTORY, in *Scotland*, a ſmall Conſignment of NAILS, from 4d. to 30d. which they will ſell on ſhort Credit, at a very moderate Advance; and as they have Directions from the Proprietors of this Manufactory to receive Orders on them for either NAILS or STEEL, they would be much obliged to their Friends who deal in thoſe Articles for their Orders, which, from the Aſſurances given them, they make no Doubt will be executed on as good Terms as from any Part of *Britain*.

(6) INGLIS & LONG.

*** Who will be in Want of a very large Quantity of the WHITE HOMINY BEANS next Year, and will give good Encouragement for the Cultivation of them.—They have to Charter, to any Part of *Britain*, a NEW SHIP now lying at *Baltimore* in *Maryland*, which will carry 7 or 800 Hogſheads of Tobacco, and can be in *Virginia* the Beginning of *May*. Two ANCHORS, of 1400 Weight each, are wanted for this Ship.

FREDERICKSBURG, *April* 2, 1774.

THE 29th of this Month is fixed by the JOCKEY CLUB for one of their quarterly Meetings. There are ſome Gentlemens Names come to Hand deſiring to be propoſed on that Day; it is therefore hoped the Members who can make it convenient will attend. There will be no more Members admitted, after this Meeting, but by Ballot.

(2) GEORGE WEEDON, Secretary.

YORK TOWN, *April* 1, 1774.

THE Subſcribers, who have for ſome Years paſt kept the Ferry eſtabliſhed at this Place, and experienced the Inconvenience and Loſs that attend making Accounts of Ferriages, take this Method of deſiring thoſe Gentlemen who croſs to pay their Ferriages at the *Swan* Tavern, as it has been of infinite Loſs to the Subſcribers their paying the Negroes; and alſo aſſure them, that the Ferry ſhall be kept inferiour to none in the Colony.

JANET MITCHELL.
MARY GIBBONS.

ESSEX County, *April* 2, 1774.

IN Conſequence of the Death of Mr. *James Campbell* of *Eſſex*, who was acting Attorney for Meſſ. *John*, *William*, and *James M'Call*, *M'Call & Elliott*, and *M'Call*, *Elliott*, & *Snodgraſs*, in the Buſineſs formerly under the Management of Mr. *William Snodgraſs*, we have received from his Executors the Books and Papers of ſaid Company, and have put them into the Hands of Mr. *James Gordon* to collect. We therefore earneſtly requeſt all indebted to thoſe Concerns to pay off immediately, as no farther Indulgence can be given. Mr. *James Gordon* will reſide in *Tappahannock*, and attend *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, *Glouceſter*, and *King* and *Queen* Courts.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL.
(6) JOHN SNODGRASS.

GLOUCESTER, *April* 2, 1774.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Captain *Francis Armiſtead*, deceaſed, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in diſcharging their reſpective Balances; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt it to give in their Claims, as there will be a full Settlement of the Eſtate in *December* by the Executors. (2)

KING WILLIAM, *March* 31, 1774.

PLANK and SCANTLING to be ſold by the Subſcriber at his Saw Mill near *Aylett's* Warehouſe, *Mattapony* River, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, and of the following Kinds, *viz.* White Oak, Black Walnut, Sweet Gum, Aſh, Poplar, Birch (which makes elegant Furniture) beſt Yellow Heart Pine for Flooring, and clear of Heart and Sap if required, common high Land and Slaſh Pine for other Uſes. A reaſonable Credit will be allowed, and *European* or *Weſt India* Goods received in Payment. I ſhall prepare ſeveral Sets of Plank and Scantling for executing *Hobday's* Wheat Machines, which, or any other Kind of Plank or Scantling, I can ſend to *Norfolk*, or any Part of *York* River. Orders, which may come by the Poſt to the Poſt Office at *Aylett's*, will be duly complied with. I have alſo for Sale a Quantity of excellent *Madeira* WINE, of the *London* and *New York* Qualities, in Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks, on twelve Months Credit, and will receive Corn or Wheat in Payment.

(tf) WILLIAM AYLETT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 6, 1774.

ALL Perſons that have Demands againſt me are hereby deſired to make them known by the End of the enſuing General Court, as I expect to leave this City by that Time.

JOHN BU[illegible]SS.

THE Subſcribers, Patentees of Land at the Falls of the *Ohio*, hereby inform the Publick that they intend to lay out a Town there in the moſt convenient Place. The Lots to be 80 Feet front and 240 deep. The Number of Lots that ſhall be laid off at firſt will depend on the Number of Applications. The Purchaſe Money of each Lot to be four *Spaniſh* Dollars, and one Dollar per Annum Quitrent for ever. The Purchaſers to build within the Space of two Years from the firſt of *December* next, on each Lot, a Log-Houſe not leſs than ſixteen Feet ſquare, with a Stone or Brick Chimney; and as in that Country it will be neceſſary the firſt Settlers ſhould build compactly, the Improvements muſt naturally join each other. It is farther propoſed, for the Convenience of the Settlers, that an out Lot of ten Acres, contiguous to the Town, ſhall be laid off, for ſuch as deſire the ſame, at an eaſy Rent, on a long Leaſe. Attendance will be given by the Patentees at *Pittſburg*, till the Middle of *June*, at which Time one of them will ſet off from thence to execute the Plan. The advantageous Situation of that Place, formed by Nature as a temporary Magazine, or Repoſitory, to receive the Produce of the very extenſive and fertile Country on the *Ohio* and its Branches, as well as the neceſſary Merchandiſes ſuitable for the Inhabitants that ſhall emigrate into that Country (as Boats of fifty Tuns Burthen may be navigated from *New Orleans* up to the Town) is ſufficient to recommend it; but when it is conſidered how liberal, nay profuſe, Nature has been to it otherwiſe, in ſtocking it ſo abundantly that the ſlighteſt Induſtry may ſupply the moſt numerous Family with the greateſt Plenty and amazing Variety of Fiſh, Fowl, and Fleſh; the Fertility of the Soil, and Facility of Cultivation, that fit it for producing Commodities of great Value with little Labour; the Wholeſomeneſs of the Waters, and Serenity of the Air, which render it healthy; and when Property may be ſo eaſily acquired, we may, with Certainty, affirm that it will in a ſhort Time be equalled by few inland Places on the AMERICAN Continent.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
(tf) JOHN CONNOLLY.

DOCTOR HAMMOND's ſtrong SPECIFICK PILLS are an infallible Cure for the YAWS, in every Stage, even the moſt inveterate; alſo for the Remains of the VENEREAL DISEASE, by bad Cure, or frequently contracted. Both theſe Diſorders will be entirely eradicated, even where Salivation fails, by the Uſe of this Medicine. Likewiſe it will ſpeedily remove a recent Contraction of the laſt mentioned Complaint. Sixty Pills in each Box, Price 12 s. 6d. Sterling each. And if any are dubious of the great Efficacy of theſe Medicines, it is requiſite to acquaint them that a great Quantity of them has been ſold in the *Weſt Indies* theſe eight Years paſt; and that it has abſolutely cured the Yaws, &c. which the Surgeons themſelves declare. Beware of Counterfeits, for this moſt infallible Medicine was never ſold for leſs than the above mentioned Price in the *Weſt Indies*; and each Box is folded up with printed Bills and Directions, ſigned by the Author, *Thomas Hammond*, M. M. *Briſtol*, or *London*, in his Hand Writing, or they are not genuine. Strong Specifick Pills 12 s 6d. Sterling each Box. Mild Do. 7 s. 6d. Do. Antimonial Eſſence, 6 s. 6d. Roſe Water, 1 s. Sold by Captain *Thomas James* only, at *Bermuda Hundred*, on *James* River, whoſe Stay will be until the 25th of this Month. (4)

The noted Horſe RANTER,

STANDS the enſuing Seaſon at the *Folly Plantation*, in *Cheſterfield*, and will cover Mares at twenty Shillings the Leap, and forty Shillings the Seaſon. Very fine Paſturage gratis, and good Care will be taken of the Mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any Eſcapes.

WILLIAM BLACK.

POETS CORNER.

A Correction of a SENTIMENT, *which can by no Means be esteemed innocent in its Nature, but is of the most perniciotis Tendency relative to human Life.*

THIS Sentiment is contained in an Inscription on a Monument, which has been greatly celebrated, but is highly improper, as it is entirely wrong in itself, and is at the same Time trifling, in a most egregious Manner, in a Point which is of the greatest Moment.

"Life is a Jest, and all Things show it;
"I thought so once, but now I know it."

It would have discovered a more refined and exalted Taste, and greater Judgment, not to have permitted it, though written by the Poet to whose Memory the Monument was erected, to be placed there; but to have had, instead of it, an Inscription of such a Nature and Turn of Thought as would have exhibited a just and useful Instruction. And it might have been formed, if not directly in these Words, which have retained the Mode of Expression made Use of in the preceding Lines, yet however in such a Manner as that these Truths should have been included in it.

Life's a most serious Thing, and is no Jest;
Look round you where you will, and all Things show it;
And they who have injurious Thoughts profess'd,
If not while here, hereafter they shall know it.
Our Ruin and our Bliss on it depend;
As it's neglected, or improv'd, such is its certain End.

MARCH 16, 1774.

LOST from a Sloop of mine about the Middle of last Month, near the Mouth of *Back* River, a Moses boat, fifteen or seventeen Feet Keel, painted Yellow above the Bends, with a Ring Bolt in her Stern and another in her Stern. Whoever takes up said Boat, and delivers her at *Norfolk*, to Messr. *Inglis* and *Long*, or Mr. *Hugh M'Mahin*, will be well rewarded for their Trouble.

(2) ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

ALL Persons are hereby forwarned from purchasing of *William Tucker* (Son of *John Tucker*) a certain Tract of Land lying in the County of *Amelia* on the east Side of *Winticomack* Creek, joining the Lands of *Godfrey Tucker* and *John Cowles*, the said *William Tucker* not having the least Right or Title to the same, as he has sold the said Tract of Land to one of the Subscribers, more than twelve Months, for a valuable Consideration, and conveyed to him the whole Estate therein, as by a Deed for the same, in the Possession of the Subscribers, will clearly appear.

(1) HEZEKIAH COLEMAN.
JAMES SOUTHALL.

For SALE *by the Subscriber in* Petersburg, *at a low Advance, and favourable Credit,*

GERMAN OSNABRUGS from 6d. ½ to 8d. per Ell, RUSSIA DRILLINGS and SHEETINGS, NARROW HOES, SADDLERY, PEPPER in Half Hundred Casks, WHITE GINGER, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. NAILS, a few Packages of DUROYS and LACKERINES, with proper Trimmings, Value about 30l. Sterling each.

EDWARD BRISBANE.

To be LET, *to the lowest Bidder, at* Hanover *Town, on Wednesday the 25th of* May, *pursuant to an Order of Vestry of St. Paul's Parish,*

THE building of a large commodious BRICK CHURCH in the lower Part of the said Parish. Those inclinable to become Undertakers are desired to produce Plans, that the Vestry may choose which they shall think best. Five Hundred Pounds will be paid down, and the future Payments made known and agreed upon at the Day of Letting. Bond and approved Security will be required of the Undertaker, for his Performance in building the same.

(4) BENJAMIN ANDERSON, THOMAS GARLAND, } Churchwardens.

To be SOLD, *to the highest Bidder, on* Thursday *the 9th of* May, *if fair, otherwise next fair Day, at the late Dwelling-House of Mr.* James Buchanan, *deceased, at* Cabin Point,

THE personal Estate, consisting of several fine HORSES, a good Stock of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, Utensils of HUSBANDRY, and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.——At the same Time and Place will be sold fourteen very likely NEGROES, belonging to the Partnership of *James Buchanan* and *Thomas Simmons*, deceased, late Merchants and Partners. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchasers for all Sums above 25l. on giving Bond with approved Security, to bear Interest from the Date, unless discharged by the 25th of May 1775. (4) HENRY SIMMONS, BEN. SIMMONS, } Administrators.

*** All Persons who have any Demands against the Partnership of *Buchanan & Simmons*, or against the Estate of *James Buchanan*, are desired to make them known immediately, that due Regard may be paid to the Dignity of the Debts; and those indebted are requested to be speedy in discharging their Balances.

BALTIMORE Town (MARYLAND) *April* 1, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on *Monday* the 28th ult. WILLIAM CARVER, a *Scotch* indented Servant Man, by Profession a Groom. He is a stout Man, about 26 Years of Age, five Feet eight or nine Inches high, has sandy coloured Hair, which curls a little, white Eyebrows and Eyelashes, a sharp Nose, is long visaged, much pitted with the Smallpox, and his Hair cut close to the Top of his Head; had on, and carried with him, when he went away, a green lappelled Cloth Coat with white Metal Buttons, a whitish coloured Jeans Coat broke in the Elbows, a spotted Swanskin Jacket, a Surtout Coat of red Bath Coating, new Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of old Do. a small new Beaver Hat, new Shoes, ribbed Stockings, one white Shirt, and two Check Ones. He likewise stole out of the Stable a light sorrel-blooded dark brown Horse, with a very good Saddle and Bridle, belonging to Mr. *James Chesson*, who is gay and full of Spirit, about 14 Hands and a Half high, has a black Mane and Tail, a little White on his near hind Foot, a small Lump on the same Leg, between his Knee and Fetlock Joint, occasioned by a Kick when young; his Eye is remarkably fine, with a small Spot of White in it, and his hind Shoes are fastened, to prevent his slipping. He also stole another Horse, which cannot be rightly described, and sundry Clothes belonging to the Servants. TEN POUNDS Reward for the Horse, and FIVE POUNDS for the Man; paid by Mr. *Chesson*, or

DANIEL GRANT.

STRAYED from Mr. PAGE's *Broad Neck* Plantation in *Hanover*, on *Monday* the 14th of *March*, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, about fourteen Hands and a Half high, with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, a small Scar in his Forehead, two or three Saddle Spots, and drags his hind Feet (which are remarkably wore) when he trots. He was seen as if making towards *James* River. A Reward of 40s. will be given to any Person who will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber in *King William*, or for such Information as may enable him to get him again.

HENRY SKYRING.

TAKEN up, in *Chesterfield*, a DUN BAY HORSE about fourteen Hands high, some white Hairs in his Forehead, and Saddle Spots on his Back, his near hind Foot white, and branded H. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

ELEAZAR CLAY.

NORFOLK, *March* 23, 1774.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Colony for a few Months, requests the Favour of those indebted to him to settle their Accounts immediately; and those who have any Demands against him are desired to make them known.—I shall be in *Williamsburg* at the Meeting of the Merchants. (4) FREER ARMSTON.

SUFFOLK, *March* 25, 1774.

THE Subscriber has for Sale about 19,000 Weight of VIRGINIA RICE, thought to be equal in Quality to that of *South Carolina*. Any Person wanting to purchase may, in my Absence, apply to Mr. *Willis Cowper*, Merchant, in *Suffolk*.

(4) JOHN WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD, *together or in Parcels,*

THAT fertile and well timbered Tract of Land lying in *Princess Anne* County, known by the Name of GIBBS's WOODS, whereon are several Settlements, and whereof *Jeremiah Tucker*, Esq; Grandson of the late Governour *Gibbs* now stands seized, under the Deed of Gift of his Mother, the Daughter and Heiress of the said Governour *Gibbs*. Persons inclining to purchase may be informed of the Terms by applying to Mr. *James Parker*, Merchant in *Norfolk*, or to *Edward Fey*, in *Williamsburg*, who will give an undoubted Title. (tf)

WARWICK, *March* 24, 1774.

AS I intend leaving the Colony about the first of *May* next, all Persons who have had Dealings with me on Account of Mess. *James* and *Robert Donald* and Co. are requested to come and have their respective Balances ascertained. The Debts due to that Company, and formerly collected by me, will be left in the Management of Mr. *Robert Donald*, their Partner and Attorney.

PATRICK HUNTER.

RICHMOND County, *March* 24, 1774.

LOST, or mislaid, a TICKET, No. 3452, in Lord *Stirling*'s Lottery, *New York*. This is to prevent any Person from claiming whatever Prize the said Ticket may be entitled to, as it is the Property of

RICHARD GLASCOCK.

PRINCE EDWARD, *March* 16, 1774.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* immediately.

ANDREW M'KENZIE.

NORFOLK, *March* 20, 1774.

THE Copartnery of the Subscribers will expire the 10th of next Month; as we have a great Number of outstanding Debts on our Books, we hope all concerned, upon Application, will discharge their Accounts or give Bond.——Our Healths being so much impaired as to render us incapable of giving the Attendance we would wish, have taken Mr. *William Fenner* into Partnership, and propose to carry on the Business to its usual Extent. We shall be much obliged to our Friends for a Continuance of their Favours.

RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

To be LET *on* Friday *the 22d of* April, *at the new Church near* Pohick, *in* Truro *Parish*, Fairfax *County, to the lowest Bidder, by the Vestry of the said Parish,*

THE building of a Brick Vestry House 24 Feet long and 18 Feet wide, the enclosing of the said Churchyard 258 Feet square, with Posts and Rails, the Posts to be of sawed Cedar, and the Rails yellow Pine, clear of Sap, with three handsome Palisade Gates, the Whole to be done in the neatest and most substantial Manner.

(4l) G. MASON, THOMAZIN ELLZEY, } Churchwardens.

To be SOLD, *on* Tuesday *the 10th of* May *next, to the highest Bidder, on the Premises,*

ALL the LOTS in *Suffolk* Town belonging to the late Partnership of *Gibson, Granbery*, and Co. upon which are several good and convenient Warehouses, a Tar House, a Dwelling-House and Storehouse, and all necessary Outhouses. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security. (6)

MARCH 23, 1774.

COMMITTED to the Jail of HENRICO County, by Order of the said County Court, a Negro Man who calls himself JOHN WELLMAN, about five Feet eight Inches high, and appears to be upwards of forty Years of Age. He says he was born in *France*, and is a Freeman, that he has lived some Time in the Town of *York* since he came to this Country, and that several Gentlemen, in and near that Place, know of his just Pretensions to Freedom.

The SHERIFF.

A SOBER Man that is well acquainted with Hair Dressing and Wig Making, may meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subscriber.

(tf) GEORGE LAFONG.

*** Any Person who has a Servant's Time to dispose of that understands the above Business, may apply as above.

GODOLPHIN, a full blooded Horse, by *Fearnaught*, out of an imported Mare, will stand this Season at Mr. *Richard Taylor*'s, near *Petersburg*, to cover Mares, at twenty Shillings Leap, or three Pounds the Season, payable in *October*. Those Gentlemen who are inclined to send Mares may be assured that the greatest Care will taken of them, but I will not be answerable for any that shall get away.

(7) GEORGE BAYLOR.

To be SOLD, *by Virtue of a Deed of Trust to* Lucas *and* Dixon, *and* John Dixon, *on* Monday *the 18th of* April, *if fair, otherwise next fair Day,*

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND on *Milford Haven*, in *Kingston* Parish, being on the Main opposite to *Gwyn*'s Island, in *Gloucester* County, containing about 500 Acres. This fine Plantation is remarkable for many Advantages and Conveniencies; for, besides the Land being very good, there is a Brick Dwelling-House with three Rooms on a Floor and a large Passage, a Kitchen, Barn, and all other necessary Houses, in the best Repair; there is likewise a Brick Windmill open to the Bay, which gets upwards of 100 Barrels of Corn a Year, besides an excellent Orchard. And for great Plenty and a Variety of Sea and River Fish, and the finest Oysters, it yields to no Place in *Virginia*. (5)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouse, it is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, sufficient to work six or eight Hands, with all necessary Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to

(tf) WILLIAM MARSHALL.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a ROAN HORSE about six Years old, four Feet six Inches high, and branded on the near Buttock $\frac{m}{4}$. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

JOHN JONES.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM of 1500 Acres, within sixteen Miles of *Petersburg*. The Terms may be known on Application to the Subscriber.

(tf) HENRY SKIPWITH.

COMMITTED to the publick Jail, a Runaway Negro Man, named BEN, middle sized, very black, has lost his right Eye, stoops a little when he walks, and appears to be above forty Years old; being an *African*, he speaks bad *English*, but gives me to understand that he belongs to the Estate of *William Smith*, deceased, whose Widow used him ill, which induced him to run away, but he cannot, or will not, inform where she lives. His Owner is desired to take him away, and pay Charges.

(tf) PETER PELHAM.

NEWPOST, *February* 10, 1774.

APOLLO will begin to cover the 1st of *April*, at 5l. the Season, the Money to be paid when the Mares are taken away. Should that not be convenient, a Note of Hand, payable in *October* at the *Fredericksburg* Races, will be accepted. Good Pasturage will be found, and the greatest Care taken of the Mares; but I will not be answerable for any that may get away.——I propose taking Corn, Wheat, and Pease, at the Market Price, as it may not suit every One to pay the Cash.

(10) ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD.

RUN away, on *Monday* the 18th of *October* last, a likely Mulatto Girl named FANNY, about fourteen or fifteen Years of Age; she formerly belonged to Mr. *Augustine Smith*, of *Middlesex*, with whom I am informed her Mother, named *Jean*, now lives as Cook. I have great Reason to suspect that she has been harboured by a Negro Fellow named *Moses*, belonging to *Peyton Randolph*, Esq; about his Quarter in *Merchants Hundred*, from whence, I suppose, she will endeavour to cross about *York* to go to her Relations in *Middlesex*. Whoever apprehends the said Slave, and secures her in any of his Majesty's Jails, and gives me Notice thereof, shall have 3l. Reward, or 4l. if delivered to me in *Williamsburg*. (tf) JOHN LEWIS.

To be SOLD *for ready Money, or Credit not exceeding five Years, or* RENTED *upon good Terms,*

THE beautiful and pleasant Seat known by the Name of OXFORD, together with the Land adjacent, containing 1000 Acres, whereon *Granville* Courthouse and Jail now stands. The Land lies very level, Part of which will produce Tobacco, and most of it is very good for Wheat, *Indian* Corn, Oats, &c. The Improvements consist of a large well finished Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Tavern, Granary, and other convenient Buildings, almost new. There is on the Plantation an Apple Orchard of about 340 Trees of exceeding good Fruit, just beginning to bear. The Water is perhaps as fine as any in the World, and the Place is in good Order for Tavern-keeping. Any Person inclinable to purchase or rent the same may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, upon the Premises.

(12f) JESSE BENTON.

NEWMARKET (*Carolina*) *December* 1, 1773.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the latter End of *October* 1772, a likely Mulatto Man named RANDOLPH, about thirty Years of Age, and five Feet eight or nine Inches high; he had on, when he went away, a Spit of Green, with red Livery. As he has many Acquaintances about *Williamsburg*, it is probable he is lurking about that Place. Whoever delivers the said Slave to me shall have THREE POUNDS Reward.

(tf) ROBERT BAYLOR.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thousand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherst* County, whereon are several Plantations and Improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the said Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Cologne* Millstones, which Mill has for two Years past got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is situated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be shown by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Interest being paid for the second Year, and also for the first, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expense of the Purchaser. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subscriber. Six per Cent. Discount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Person will choose to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near some navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

To be SOLD, SEPARATELY *or* TOGETHER TWO TRACTS of LAND. One lies in *Albemarle* County, on *Hardwares* River, about five Miles from the great River, containing 370 Acres, 100 of which are the best Kind of low Grounds, and situated so as always to have the best Range for Stock of any Land between the Capes and Little Mountains.

The other Tract lies in *Goochland* County, on *Lickinghole* Creek, near the *Three Notched* Road, and contains 700 Acres. The high Land is equal to any in these Parts, fine for Tobacco and Wheat, or any Kind of Grain or Meadow. About 200 Acres are cleared, now under good Fences, laid off in three Fields, and in fine Order to work about ten Hands to great Advantage. The Improvements are a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Smokehouse, a Dairy, four good Tobacco Houses, with Negro Quarters, and other convenient Buildings, also a fine Apple and Peach Orchard. The Place is pleasantly situated, has fine Water, is as healthy as any Part of the Colony, and is convenient to Church or *Providence* Meetinghouse, and several Mills, besides one on the Land turned by a Spring Branch to grind for three or four Families the whole Year, and is not in the least unhealthy, as the Water may be ground off every Day. Credit will be given for Part of both Tracts. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William Mitchell*, Merchant in *Richmond*, or to the Subscriber, who will show the Land. (tf) WILLIAM PRYOR.

GOOCHLAND, *November* 1773. 3.

YORK Town, *June* 9, 1773.

THE Subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the Will of their Testator, the late Honourable *William Nelson*, desire that all Persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy Payments as possible. Those who have Accounts open on his Books, and who cannot immediately discharge the Balances, are desired to give their Bonds. This Request is the more necessary, as most of the Legacies bequeathed by the Testator are to be paid in Sterling Money, and he has directed that his younger Sons Fortunes shall be placed out at Interest upon undoubted Securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any Demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON.
THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
(tf) HUGH NELSON.
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a BLACK and WHITE COW about five Years old, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop, Underkeel, and Hole, in the left. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 17s. 6d.

JOSEPH ELLIS.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12s. 6d. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3s. the first Week, and 2s. each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.